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VOL. II

THE EVENING CHRONICLE

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QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS

Prince Of Wales Meets Enthusiastic Welcome

Quebec, July 22.—Prince of Wales, on landing from the Indomitable and receiving salutes received a loyal and enthusiastic demonstration from fifty thousand people. The mounted police took up the escort of the Prince, Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police and an automobile full of detectives following.

Steaming at great speed within half an hour of being sighted, the powerful and speedy Indomitable with the escorting Minotaur, came steadily up amid the booming of the guns from the 14 guns of the Citadel and the warships of the various navies.

The vessels anchored below the Terrace, and the commanding began anew as the Governor General, admirals and other high officials went aboard to pay their respects.

As the Prince went ashore the saluting recommenced and fifty thousand throats voiced a welcome. At the landing he was received by a guard of honor of the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, of Ottawa, of which the Prince is Hon. Colonel and the armed bands playing the National Anthem.

A spacious canopy had been erected and here in the centre were the cabinet, all dressed in their uniforms of privy councillors. To the right were the provincial ministers, among whom were Premier Whitney and Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P.

To the left were the foreign representatives and a number of officers of the various navies and armies, respectively in their uniforms. The Duke of Norfolk accompanied Sir Charles Fitzpatrick in a brilliant uniform and with him were the French naval officers and many other distinguished guests.

A thrill of expectancy moved the spectators as the troops presented arms, but it proved to be Earl Grey returning from his official visit to welcome the Prince. Earl Roberts, General Lord, Lady Grey and the brilliant staff were next to be recognized and cheered. The governor general declared a procession of nobles who advanced to greet the future sovereign.

Immediately after the formal greetings at the water's edge Sir Wilfrid Laurier waved his cocked hat and called forth cheers, which were given with vigor. After inspecting the guard of honor the Prince, who seemed in excellent health, though a trifle weary, went to the dais where

the Premier stepped to the front, the governor-general and other high state officers grouping themselves picturesquely around.

The Premier then read addresses in English and French, afterwards presenting the prince with beautifully bound addresses.

The Prince, who was garbed as an admiral of the fleet, speaking with great clearness, said: "I am greatly touched by the loyal and sympathetic address of welcome on this, my sixth visit to the Dominion. The Prince of Wales is therefore two fold, both as representative of the King, and on my own behalf, commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of your city. I look forward with interest to the impressive ceremonies of the next few days."

The Prince recalled in no uncertain terms the pride of the fidelity of the French Canadians, adding that it is knowledge that they and their fellow subjects of British origin were working hand-in-hand in the upbuilding of the Dominion, was a source of great satisfaction to the King and all who took a pride in British institutions.

"I cordially agree with you in the propriety of setting apart, for future generations, the battlefields of the battle of Abraham, and congratulating all concerned in this noble undertaking upon the success that has attended their efforts."

He regretted the Princess of Wales was unable to accompany him, both retaining the happiest recollection of the visit and welcome experienced seven years ago.

"I shall not fail to convey to my dear father the king, who takes the deepest interest in the celebration, fervent expressions of your loyalty, and affectionate welcome to his throne and person, of which his majesty is all assured. Once more I thank you, from my heart, for your kindly greeting."

Despite the vigilance of the police a few crooks had got into the city. The American detectives are mutually assisting in restoring well known crooks.

Roosevelt Will Be Consulted

Hot Springs, Va., July 21.—President Roosevelt is to review in advance the speech Judge Taft will deliver in Cincinnati next Tuesday.

"I have decided to make this speech what may be the most important in the campaign. I have the highest regard for the president's judgment regarding the subjects to be dealt with and a keen appreciation of his wonderful ability for forceful expression. I want his judgment and his criticism and this cannot be satisfactorily obtained at long range, to I have decided to go to Oyster Bay."

This statement made today by Mr. Taft indicates his view point regarding the announcement of his intended trip to Oyster Bay Thursday which, he says, is to be taken on his own account, not the president's initiative. He will leave here to-morrow night. Mr. Taft has been invited to speak the night after the first inauguration. He expects to leave New York for Cincinnati Friday afternoon. This, he says, will give him two days therefore the notification ceremonies are upon him.

In emphasizing the political importance of the speech, Mr. Taft said today that the first intention was to have the utterance only a simple and formal acknowledgment, that the notification had been finally abandoned in view of the growing importance and number of subjects which seemed to crowd themselves forward for consideration. The speech will doubtless contain approximately twelve thousand words. No more at of the subjects discussed and the method of their treatment will be made in advance with the consent of Mr. Taft.

Calling Guns Brought Out

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—A clash between deputies and negroes resulted in the Blue Creek region, 20 miles north of Birmingham, on the Alabama and Nashville Railway to-day, resulted in the death and the serious injury to two deputies. Newsome and Whitley. The deputies were out guarding the hill overlooking the mining town until they saw a number of armed negroes coming along the road. The deputies called to them to stop, when fight was begun. The negroes called to the negroes to stop, when fight was begun. The negroes called to the negroes to stop, when fight was begun.

Following it a galling gun was placed at Republic and one at Blossburg, and troops have been distributed so that they can be mobilized in a short time. The collection of rifles from company houses began at No. 7 mine, Pratt division to-day. There was no disorder.

Harvesting At Lethbridge

Lethbridge, Alta., July 22.—Harvest commenced to-day. A good deal of barley is being cut and some sample patches of winter wheat. Grain is ripening perfectly. Harvest of winter wheat is beginning next week.

A GARDEN PARTY

Will be held in Mrs. Sandeman's garden TO-NIGHT at 7 p.m.

Admission to all - 25c.

BANDIN ATTENDANCE

Mr. Day's Meetings

Mr. R. W. Day is holding most enthusiastic meetings this week in the North-western part of his constituency on Tuesday night a very largely attended meeting was held at Beaumont school house.

The farmers of that district turned out to the number of over fifty, in spite of the fact that this is a busy season of the year. There was also present a large party from Leduc. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 with Mr. C. E. A. Simmonds, of Leduc, in the chair.

Mr. R. W. Day addressed the meeting and outlined the legislation beneficial to the farmers which had been neglected by the present government. He was accorded a most enthusiastic hearing. The audience expressing the approval of Mr. Day's remarks by rounds of applause.

The next speaker was St. E. Delavault of Edmonton, who had come on purpose to address the meeting in French as the great majority of the settlers in the Beaumont district are French Canadians.

Those who told them that their interests were not with the National Party were simply standing in the way.

Mr. St. E. Delavault closed the evening with a hearty round of applause for Mr. Day and the Conservative cause. Last night Mr. Day was at Sandy Lake and again received an enthusiastic welcome. The meeting was well attended and the speakers were heartily applauded. Mr. H. Cyr Villard occupied the chair. Besides the chairman and the speaker, Mr. J. R. Gavel spoke and the opinion was truly expressed after the meeting that in this district Mr. Day's return was assured.

To-night Mr. Day speaks at Colchester.

DANGER OF DREAMERS

La Grande, Sask., July 22.—The dreamers have changed their plans and are now wandering along the Manitoba boundary in an effort to reach the Mounted Police. No new developments have occurred. The Manitoba police are still observing from the rear.

The dreamers camped two miles west of La Grande, where they were visited by townspeople. Two armed sentries were kept through the night. Breaking camp at eleven o'clock to-day they miles, turning east and camped seven miles north.

This afternoon the police and a party of men from the town intercepted them, but, Sharpe, raising his rifle, the police to avoid bloodshed, retired to town, and later went west.

It is suspected that the Adamites we warned of the police and therefore avoided the town. Sharpe's wife who is never without a revolver, is apparently the moving spirit of the enterprise.

WE TWO

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has again and again claimed credit for all the blessings that have been bestowed upon Canada during the last decade by a benign Providence. We give below two examples to illustrate the difference between the gifts of God and those of the Laurier administration.

Providence Gives You This

The following figures with regard to crop prospects are given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Although it must be admitted that the 1907 crop was scarcely normal the extraordinary promise of 1908 cannot be disputed.

In spring and winter wheat the estimated yield is almost doubled. In 1907 the crop area in spring wheat was 122,984 acres, the total yield 2,249,757 bushels, and the average yield per acre 18.30 bushels. For 1908 it is estimated that the crop area is 193,731 acres, the total yield 4,262,082 bushels, and the average yield per acre 22 bushels.

Last year winter wheat showed a crop of 81,552 acres, a total yield of 1,854,921 bushels, and an average yield per acre of 23.8 bushels. This year the estimate shows a crop area of 95,000 acres, a total yield of 2,365,000 bushels, and an average yield per acre of 25 bushels.

A remarkable increase is also shown in the oat prospects. In 1907 304,388 acres were sown to oats, giving a total yield of 9,168,036 bushels, and an average yield per acre of 30.14 bushels. In 1908 424,925 acres are estimated to be sown, giving a total yield of 14,236,997, and an average yield per acre of 33.50 bushels.

The barley yield is estimated to be more than doubled this year in comparison with that of 1907. In 1907 the crop area of barley was 54,191 acres, the yield 1,074,960 bushels, and the average yield per acre 19.79 bushels. In 1908 the estimated crop area is 87,924 acres, the yield 2,351,987 bushels, and the average yield per acre 26.71 bushels.

Rye shows an estimated crop area of 5,150 acres, compared with 559 in 1907. The yield will probably be 99,137 bushels, compared with 10,015 bushels last year. The average yield per acre is practically the same, this year being 19.79 bushels.

The increase in the flax yield is magnificent. Last year 6,478 acres were sown and yielded 49,947 bushels, with an average yield per acre of 7.71 bushels. This year the acreage is estimated to be 12,293 acres, the total yield 153,602 bushels and the average yield per acre of 12.50 bushels.

Speltz this year is sown to the extent of 1,000 acres, compared with 151 acres last year. The yield will probably be 28,861 bushels compared with 3,326 in 1907, and the average yield per acre 27 bushels in comparison with 22.15 bushels in 1907.

Laurier Gives You This

The following is the deadly parallel between what was stated the Grand Trunk Pacific would cost and what it really will cost:

	As declared by Fielding 1903	As demonstrated by facts 1908
Quebec to Moncton	\$10,000,000	
Winnipeg to Quebec	41,300,000	
Total	\$51,300,000	\$14,393,765
Interest during construction	3,309,076	10,000,454
Total when constructed	\$54,609,076	\$14,493,219
Interest for seven years thereafter	11,468,030	20,126,762
Cost of terminals, Eastern division		4,591,258
Total cost seven years after construction	\$66,077,706	\$35,119,445
Interest for seven years, Mountain section	3,024,000	11,304,300
Total cost to Government of Grand Trunk Pacific	\$69,101,706	\$100,423,445
Quebec Bridge	4,000,000	14,442,239
Total cash cost of Grand Trunk Pacific and bridge	\$73,101,706	\$185,845,683

SIGNED IN HEART BLOOD

Pittsburg Pa., July 22.—"I, John Smith, say that all I have got is to his mother. He gasped the words the will contain and they were written hastily. But Smith was too weak to sign his name, even to make John Smith's mark, the print of his 'foolish' hand, made the moment he saw the ink in his dying grasp. With a last Court held to be good and valid. By desperate effort he placed his hand on this brief testament Smith's mother inherited about \$20,000. Smith, death, but, for some reason or other, shut himself out."

Uncharitable Comment Black Hand Suspects Escape

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The papers of St. Petersburg comment uncharitably on the death of the late Vice Admiral Bokostevsky at Baku, Azerbaijan, Germany.

The Reich says that although acquitted by Court martial he was condemned by public opinion as one of the guilty naval officers who personally contributed to the Russian navy's disaster in the Sea of Japan, years before it occurred. At the notorious maneuvers off Royal in the presence of the German Emperor, Bokostevsky's fleet, this paper declares, attained brilliant victories by means of "treasonable" targets, and later, as chief of the naval staff, he superintended the building of worthless battleships of the Bluebird type, which were an easy prey to the enemy. The Japanese fleet sank the Bluebird in twenty minutes.

Black Hand Suspects Escape

Fernie B.C., July 22.—Five of the Black Hand suspects held here escaped from prison this morning at six o'clock. It was made known through the local press. They were evidently helped by confederates from the outside. They were last seen going down the G. N. R. track in the direction of the international boundary, but owing to the nature of the country through which they have to pass it is impossible for them to escape, as the roads are well guarded.

Later, one man was captured at Morrissey this evening about eight miles from here. Independence, July 22.—Several Italians are reported killed and a score wounded in a Black Hand riot near here this morning.

The Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.

- Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- Appointment of public officials upon consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone. More effective provisions to punish bribe and fraud.
- elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements, the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation to corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
- A thorough and complete reform of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
- Such reform in the selecting of members of the Senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
- A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bounty system except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of immigrants.
- The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great natural resources) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission free from partisan control or interference.
- Development and improvement of our national waterways the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
- The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.
- The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
- The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration after proper inquiry as to cost, of a system of free rural mail.
- A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the Empire.
- The restoration of the public lands to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- The unimpaired maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the Provinces of Canada under the constitution.

HOW WILL IT END?

Masterly Denunciation Of Governmental Extravagance From Winnipeg Tribune

The last act of the Ottawa Government before closing in driving through railway subsidies and guarantees to the extent of thirty-three and a half million dollars, is enough to take away the breath of the average citizen. It is simply appalling. It was all done in four hours. Consider their bulk. These subsidies cover nearly 4,000 miles; the distance from Halifax to Vancouver is about 3,000 miles; the main line of the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to Vancouver is rather less than 3,000. Thus we find parliament in four hours voting to subsidize an aggregate of railway enterprises one-third longer than the mighty Canadian Pacific. The average railway line subsidized at present costs \$20,000 a mile, and gets between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a mile in Dominion subsidy; so here we have parliament plucking itself to a possible liability of \$22,500,000. Again, the bond guarantees cover about 250 miles and involve a liability for the interest on \$11,000,000 of bonds. Perhaps all of these lines are justifiable enterprises; perhaps some of them merit backing. But surely such cases should be examined and scrutinized. To decide upon the worth of about 50 separate enterprises—to vote aid of one sort or another for 4,750 miles—to lodge the public credit up to \$33,500,000—all in four hours is a marvel of hasty government or perfidy. The direct subsidies amounted to over twenty millions, adding the guarantees, the enormous liability assumed totals 35,000,000. It is worth noting that these subsidies and guarantees can be used as arguments for Liberal candidates in at least 88 constituencies. Without counting urban constituencies such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and London, we have rural constituencies affected in the several provinces as follows:

Nova Scotia	10
New Brunswick	8
Prince Edward Island	0
Quebec	30
Ontario	22
Manitoba	9
Saskatchewan	8
Alberta	4
British Columbia	5

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